

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
10 January 2008 (10.01.2008)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2008/006084 A2

(51) International Patent Classification:
A61B 17/03 (2006.01)

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(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2007/072984

(22) International Filing Date: 6 July 2007 (06.07.2007)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:

60/819,054	7 July 2006 (07.07.2006)	US
11/773,933	5 July 2007 (05.07.2007)	US

(63) Related by continuation (CON) or continuation-in-part (CIP) to earlier application:

US	11/773,933 (CON)
Filed on	5 July 2007 (05.07.2007)

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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

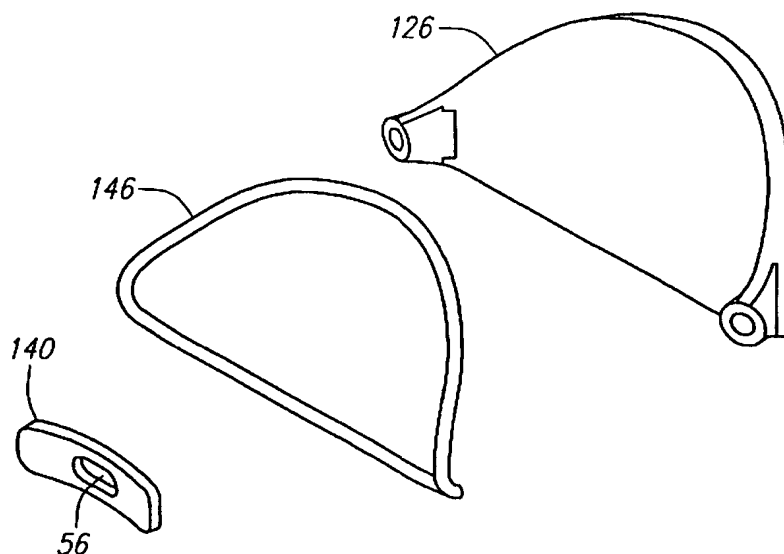
(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: LOW PROFILE TISSUE ANCHORS, TISSUE ANCHOR SYSTEMS, AND METHODS FOR THEIR DELIVERY AND USE



(57) Abstract: Tissue anchors include a flat, broad, and large contact surface for engagement with a portion of tissue. Several embodiments of composite tissue anchors include a support element and an overlay element. Tissue anchor assemblies include two or more tissue anchors, a connector, and a cinching mechanism. In some embodiments, the tissue anchors included in the tissue anchor assemblies are of different types, sizes, and/or shapes.



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**LOW PROFILE TISSUE ANCHORS, TISSUE ANCHOR SYSTEMS,
AND METHODS FOR THEIR DELIVERY AND USE**

RELATED APPLICATION DATA

[0001] This application claims priority to United States Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60//819,054 filed July 7, 2006 and is a continuation of United States Patent Application Serial No. 11/773,933 filed July 5, 2007, which are each incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to methods and apparatus for deploying tissue anchors into or against one or more tissue regions and to tissue anchors that are deployable from a low-profile configuration to an expanded configuration.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Many surgical and other therapeutic or diagnostic procedures include steps of reconfiguring, fixing, or otherwise manipulating tissue in some manner, or joining two or more portions of tissue together. Several devices have been used to perform these functions, including sutures, staples, screws, anchors, clips, tags, and other similar types of devices.

[0004] Many of the conventional sutures, staples, clips, tags, and anchors that are used in these procedures require extensive training by the clinician to achieve competent use. In addition, many of the devices concentrate significant force over a small surface area of the tissue, thereby potentially causing the suture, staple, or anchor to tear through the tissue.

[0005] Many of the procedures require regions of tissue within the body to be approximated towards one another and reliably secured. For example, several surgical procedures are performed in which tissue in the gastrointestinal lumen is approximated, such as gastric reduction. The gastrointestinal lumen includes four tissue layers, wherein the mucosa layer is the inner-most tissue layer followed by connective tissue, the muscularis layer and the serosa layer. One problem with conventional gastric reduction

systems is that the anchors (or staples) should engage at least the muscularis tissue layer in order to provide a proper foundation. In other words, the mucosa and connective tissue layers typically are not strong enough to sustain the tensile loads imposed by normal movement of the stomach wall during ingestion and processing of food. In particular, these layers tend to stretch elastically rather than firmly hold the anchors (or staples) in position, and accordingly, the more rigid muscularis and/or serosa layer should ideally be engaged. This problem of capturing the muscularis or serosa layers becomes particularly acute where it is desired to place an anchor or other apparatus transesophageally rather than intraoperatively, since care must be taken in piercing the tough stomach wall not to inadvertently puncture adjacent tissue or organs.

[0006] One conventional method for securing anchors within a body lumen to the tissue is to utilize sewing devices to suture the stomach wall into folds. This procedure typically involves advancing a sewing instrument through the working channel of an endoscope and into the stomach and against the stomach wall tissue. The contacted tissue is then typically drawn into the sewing instrument where one or more sutures or tags are implanted to hold the suctioned tissue in a folded condition known as a plication. Another method involves manually creating sutures for securing the plication.

[0007] One of the problems associated with these types of procedures is the time and number of intubations needed to perform the various procedures endoscopically. Another problem is the time required to complete a plication from the surrounding tissue with the body lumen. In the period of time that a patient is anesthetized, procedures such as for the treatment of morbid obesity, GERD, or other procedures must be performed to completion. Accordingly, the placement and securement of the tissue plication should ideally be relatively quick and performed with a high level of confidence.

[0008] Another problem with conventional securement methods is ensuring that the staple, knotted suture, tag, anchor, or clip is secured tightly against the tissue and that the newly created plication will not relax under any slack which may be created by slipping staples, knots, or clips. Other conventional tissue securement devices such as suture anchors, twist ties, crimps, etc. are also often used to prevent sutures from slipping through tissue. However, many of these types of devices are typically large and

unsuitable for low-profile delivery through the body, e.g., transesophageally, transrectally, or transvaginally.

[0009] Moreover, when grasping or clamping onto or upon the layers of tissue with conventional anchors, sutures, staples, clips, etc., many of these devices are configured to be placed only after the tissue has been plicated and not during the actual plication procedure.

SUMMARY

[0010] In a first aspect, a tissue anchor includes a flat, broad contact surface on a first side and an exposed surface on an opposite side. The flat, broad contact surface allows the tissue anchor to rest substantially flat against the surface of the tissue so that the force imparted by the anchor is substantially evenly distributed over the engagement surface. This feature is believed to facilitate and promote tissue healing and reconfiguration. This feature is also believed to increase the holding strength of the tissue anchor system, and increase the resistance to pull-through of the anchor (i.e., the tendency of an anchor to be pulled through a hole or other defect in the tissue under the tension force from the connector). Moreover, the absence of a collar or other component projecting from the contact surface of several of the tissue anchor embodiments described below allows the tissue anchor assemblies incorporating those anchors to more closely approximate portions of tissue, or to approximate portions of thin tissue more effectively than would otherwise be possible with conventional tissue anchor systems.

[0011] In several embodiments, the tissue anchor includes a woven material that makes up all or a portion of the contact surface. In some embodiments, the woven material is a mesh or braid formed of a biocompatible and/or bioabsorbable material. In some embodiments, the entire tissue anchor is formed of the woven material. In other embodiments, the tissue anchor includes an overlay of a woven material, such as a woven pouch, that is supported by an underlying support structure, such as a support bar, a support ring, and/or a strutted anchor structure. In still other embodiments, a sheet or plurality of sheets of woven material are supported by a frame formed of a resilient material.

[0012] In another aspect, a tissue anchor assembly includes at least one distal anchor, at least one proximal anchor, a connector extending between and interconnecting the distal and proximal anchors, and a retainer mechanism that retains the distal and proximal anchors at a substantially maximum distance from each other on the connector when the tissue anchor assembly is deployed through tissue. In some embodiments, the distal anchor and proximal anchor of the tissue anchor assembly are of the same or similar construction. In other embodiments, the distal anchor and proximal anchor are of different constructions. For example, in an embodiment, the distal anchor is a basket-type anchor having a first collar, a second collar, and a collapsible basket structure interposed between the two collars, while the proximal anchor is a flat, composite tissue anchor having a woven pouch containing a support bar and a support ring. In another embodiment, both the proximal and distal anchors are of the composite tissue anchor type described above. These embodiments are exemplary, and are not intended to be limiting. All other combinations that include one or more of the tissue anchors described herein are also contemplated.

[0013] In another aspect, a delivery device for reconfiguring tissue and delivering a tissue anchor assembly includes a tissue manipulation assembly and a needle deployment assembly. The tissue manipulation assembly includes a flexible shaft and a tissue manipulation end effector adapted to grasp and manipulate tissue. The needle deployment assembly includes a flexible shaft having a hollow needle at its distal end. The needle deployment assembly is adapted to extend through the tissue manipulation assembly shaft, with the hollow needle extending through a portion of tissue held by the tissue manipulation end effector. A tissue anchor or tissue anchor assembly is releasably received in the hollow needle, and is deployed out of the needle deployment assembly under control of the user.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] FIGS. 1A-C are side views of three embodiments of tissue anchors.

[0015] FIGS. 2A-B are side views of a tissue anchor assembly in a transition state and a deployed state, respectively.

[0016] FIGS. 3A-D are side views of a tube and of embodiments of a tissue anchor, illustrating a method of making the tissue anchors.

[0017] FIGS. 4A-B are a top view and a side view, respectively, of a tissue anchor.

[0018] FIGS. 5A-B are a top view and a side view, respectively, of a tissue anchor.

[0019] FIGS. 6A-C are side views of a tube and of an embodiment of a tissue anchor, illustrating a method of making the tissue anchors.

[0020] FIGS. 7A-B are side views of two embodiments of a tissue anchor.

[0021] FIGS. 8A-B are side views of a mesh sleeve and an open-ended mesh tissue anchor formed from the mesh sleeve, respectively.

[0022] FIGS. 9A-C are side views of a mesh sleeve, an inverted mesh sleeve, and a mesh tissue anchor having a non-fraying transition formed from the mesh sleeve, respectively.

[0023] FIGS. 10A-B are side views of a mesh sleeve and a mesh pouch formed from the mesh sleeve, respectively.

[0024] FIG. 11A is a schematic illustration showing an open-ended mesh anchor retained in its delivery configuration within a needle of a delivery device.

[0025] FIG. 11B is a side view of the mesh anchor of FIG. 11A shown after deployment.

[0026] FIG. 12A is a schematic illustration showing an mesh pouch tissue anchor retained in its delivery configuration within a needle of a delivery device.

[0027] FIG. 12B is a side view of the mesh pouch tissue anchor of FIG. 12A shown after deployment.

[0028] FIG. 13 is a side view of a composite tissue anchor including a strutted anchor and a mesh anchor overlaying the strutted anchor.

[0029] FIG. 14 is a side view of a composite tissue anchor including a T-bar retained within a mesh pouch.

[0030] FIGS. 15A-B are side views of a composite tissue anchor including a center collar and a pair of support coils on a mesh pouch.

[0031] FIG. 16 is a side view of a composite tissue anchor including a support ring retained within a mesh pouch.

[0032] FIG. 17 is a side view of a composite tissue anchor including a mesh sheet attached to a frame.

[0033] FIGS. 18A-B are an exploded view and a perspective view of a composite tissue anchor including a support ring and a cross-bar retained within a mesh pouch.

[0034] FIGS. 19A-B are side schematic views illustrating a method for approximating a tissue fold using a tissue anchor assembly.

[0035] FIGS. 20A-B are perspective and cross-sectional views, respectively, of a cinch.

[0036] FIG. 21 is an assembly view showing how a needle deployment assembly is introduced through a handle and tubular body of a tissue manipulation assembly.

[0037] FIG. 22 is an exploded assembly view of the needle deployment assembly from FIG. 21.

[0038] FIGS. 23A-C are side views of three embodiments of a needle body portion of a needle deployment assembly.

[0039] FIG. 24A is a side view of a tube having a side exit port.

[0040] FIG. 24B is a side view of a needle body constructed using the tube of FIG. 24A.

[0041] FIGS. 25A-C illustrate deployment of a tissue anchor from a needle body having an end configuration with a deflected point

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0042] The devices described herein include several embodiments of tissue anchors, tissue anchor assemblies, and tissue anchor delivery systems. The methods described herein include several embodiments of methods for reconfiguring tissue, methods for joining portions of tissue together, and methods for deploying and using tissue anchors and tissue anchor systems.

[0043] The tissue anchors described herein are devices that have a contact surface adapted to engage an engagement surface of a portion of tissue and to coact with a

connector, such as a suture, to maintain the tissue in a desired configuration or reconfiguration. In several of the embodiments described herein, the tissue anchors include a flat, large, or broad contact surface. In several of the embodiments, the tissue anchors have a first, low-profile shape and/or size to facilitate delivery, and a second, enlarged shape and/or size for deployment against a portion of tissue to be maintained in a desired configuration or reconfiguration. The tissue anchors are preferably formed of biocompatible and/or bioabsorbable materials.

[0044] The tissue anchor assemblies described herein include at least two tissue anchors that are attached to each other either directly or indirectly by a connector, such as a suture. The tissue anchor assemblies also include one or more retainer mechanisms, such as cinches, that perform the functions of retaining and/or adjusting the relative positions of the tissue anchors on the connector.

[0045] Several embodiments of tissue anchors and tissue anchor systems are described below in reference to the attached drawings. As noted above, one feature included in several of the tissue anchor embodiments described below is the provision of a substantially flat, large, or broad contact surface for engagement with the tissue when compared with conventional “T”-anchors, collared anchors, “T”-tags, staples, and other similar devices, or when compared with knots used during suturing procedures. The relatively flat, large, or broad contact surface is believed to provide several advantages over the conventional anchors and over conventional suturing procedures. For example, the large contact surface allows the anchor to rest substantially flat against the surface of the tissue so that the force imparted by the anchor is substantially evenly distributed over the engagement surface. This feature is believed to facilitate and promote tissue healing and reconfiguration. This feature is also believed to increase the holding strength of the tissue anchor system, and increased the resistance to pull-through of the anchor (i.e., the tendency of an anchor to be pulled through a hole or other defect in the tissue under the tension force from the connector). Moreover, the absence of a collar or other component projecting from the contact surface of several of the tissue anchor embodiments described below allows the tissue anchor systems incorporating those anchors to more closely approximate portions of tissue, or to approximate portions of thin tissue more effectively than would otherwise be possible with conventional systems.

[0046] Turning first to **FIGS. 1A-C**, there are shown several embodiments of tissue anchors **50** suitable for use in the tissue anchor assemblies described herein. In each of the embodiments, the tissue anchor **50** includes a main body **51** having a broad contact surface **52** and an opposite, exposed surface **54**. A passage **56** is provided to allow a connector, such as a suture **60**, to pass through the anchor **50**. A stop member, such as a knot **62** or a block, a bead or other member, is provided on the suture **60**. The relative sizes of the knot **62** and the passage **56** are such that the knot **62** is unable to pass through the passage **56**, thereby creating the ability for the suture **60** to apply a force to the tissue anchor **50** as the suture **60** is placed under tension.

[0047] Although a suture **60** is included in the embodiments illustrated in **FIGS. 1A-C** as well as several of the embodiments described below, alternative embodiments include connectors having other constructions and connectors formed of other materials. For example, in some embodiments, the connector is a wire, a fiber, a filament, a rod, or other member suitable for performing the functions of the connector.

[0048] In the embodiments shown and those described below, the main body **51** portion, the connector, the cinching mechanism, and the other components of the tissue anchor assembly are preferably formed of biocompatible and/or bioabsorbable materials, including but not limited to metals or metallic materials such as stainless steel, titanium, nickel, nickel-titanium alloy (i.e., Nitinol) or other alloys, plastics or other polymeric materials, biocompatible or bioabsorbable (e.g., PGA, PLA, PLG and other lactide-glycolide polymers and copolymers) suture, braid, or mesh, and other medical grade materials conventionally used for tissue anchors, sutures, implants, and similar devices. Several tissue anchor assembly embodiments are formed of combinations of these materials.

[0049] The main body **51** and the other components of the tissue anchor **50** are adapted to transition from a low-profile delivery configuration to be releasably received in a delivery device (such as a needle), and then to transition to a deployment configuration after delivery. In some embodiments, the transition to the deployment configuration is caused by spontaneous expansion due to the materials or construction of the tissue anchor **50**. In other embodiments, the transition to the deployment configuration is caused or facilitated by retraction of the tissue anchor **50** against tissue.

[0050] In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 1A**, the main body **51** of the tissue anchor is a generally disk-shaped member. Although a circular disk is shown in the illustrated embodiment, other flat shapes (e.g., triangular, rectangular, irregular, etc.) are contemplated in alternative embodiments. The main body **51** is formed of a flexible material adapted to be rolled up or otherwise compressed into a low-profile delivery configuration to be releasably received in a delivery device (such as a needle), and then to transition to a deployment configuration (as shown in **FIG. 1A**) after delivery. In the deployment configuration, the contact surface **52** of the tissue anchor is able to be placed against the engagement surface of the tissue. As a tension force is applied to the suture **60**, the knot **62** engages the exposed surface **54** of the main body **51**, biasing it against the tissue.

[0051] In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 1B**, the main body **51** includes a plurality of loops **70** that are each attached to and that radiate from a central collar **58**. At least two loops **70** are included, and the upper number of loops is limited only by the size of the loops in relation to the overall tissue anchor. The collar **58** is formed of a relatively rigid biocompatible or bioabsorbable material such as those described above. Each of the loops **70** is a wire of a resilient metal, plastic, or other material. Each loop **70** has two terminal ends **72a**, **72b** and an enlarged loop end **74** opposite the two terminal ends **72a**, **72b**. Each of the two terminal ends **72a**, **72b** is attached near to the other at the collar **58**. The loop end **74** extends away from the collar **58** and defines a void space **76** within the loop. Due to its shape and materials, each loop **70** is fairly compressible, such that the loops **70** are able to be compressed into a delivery configuration and then expanded to a deployment configuration.

[0052] In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 1C**, the main body **51** is a generally cone-shaped member formed of a mesh or braid material. As described more fully below in relation to **FIGS. 9A-C**, the main body includes in a continuous mesh layer having an upper surface **82** and a lower surface **84**, corresponding to the exposed surface **54** and the contact surface **52** of the anchor, respectively. The edges of the mesh layer are joined to the collar **58**. In an alternative embodiment, the collar **58** is formed by heat fusing the edges of the mesh layer. The transition line **86** defined between the upper surface **82** and lower surface **84** defines the border of the main body **51**. Due to its shape and the nature

of the mesh material, the main body **51** is fairly compressible such that it is able to be compressed into a delivery configuration and then expanded to a deployment configuration.

[0053] A tissue anchor assembly **100** is shown in **FIGS. 2A-B**. The tissue anchor assembly **100** includes a pair of tissue anchors including a distal anchor **50a** and a proximal anchor **50b**, each slidably attached to a connector (e.g., a suture **60**). A cinching mechanism, such as a cinch **102**, is provided on the suture **60**. Additional information concerning the cinching mechanism is described below in relation to **FIGS. 20A-B**. In the embodiment shown, the anchors **50** each include a plurality of resilient struts **90** extending from and formed integrally with a central collar **58**. In an alternative embodiment, the struts **90** are attached to but not integrally formed with the collar **58**. The materials and construction of the anchors **50** are described more fully below in relation to **FIGS. 3A-C**.

[0054] **FIG. 2A** shows the tissue anchor assembly as it would appear in a transition state between delivery and complete deployment. Each of the anchors **50** is slidably attached to the suture **60** at a distance from one another, and the struts **90** are oriented generally in line with the longitudinal axis of the anchor **50**. In **FIG. 2B**, the anchors **50** have been moved into close proximity to one another, and the struts **90** have been biased radially outward, away from the longitudinal axes of the anchors **50**. The cinch **102** has been advanced to apply a force biasing the proximal anchor **50b** toward the distal anchor **50a**. This orientation is consistent with full deployment of the tissue anchor assembly, such as when a fold of tissue or one or more portions of tissue are interposed between the anchors **50**. For clarity, no tissue is shown in **FIGS. 2A-B**.

[0055] The radial extension of the struts **90** of the anchors **50** creates an enlarged contact surface **52** for each of the anchors **50**. As described above, the enlarged contact surface **52** provides advantages in applied forces, force distribution, and promotion of healing. In particular, because there is no collar **58** or other similar structure that forms or that is included on the contact surface **52** of the anchors, the contact surfaces **52** of the anchors **50** are able to come into close proximity to one another to more effectively approximate tissue interposed between the anchors.

[0056] In **FIGS. 3A-D**, there is shown a method for manufacturing the tissue anchor **50** described above in relation to **FIGS. 2A-B**. In **FIG. 3A**, a tube **92** of Nitinol (nickel-titanium alloy) or other suitable material is provided. The height and inner and outer diameters of the tube **92** are selected to provide desired dimensions of the tissue anchor **50** to be constructed. A plurality of longitudinal slits **94** are cut (e.g., by laser or other suitable cutting device) on the tube. (See **FIG. 3B**). The slits **94** extend from the bottom end of the tube **92** but do not extend over the entire length, ending at a position that will constitute the bottom end of the collar **58** of the completed anchor **50**. After the slits **94** have been cut, the struts **90** formed thereby are flared radially outward, as shown in **FIG. 3C**. If the anchor material is Nitinol or other shape memory material, the anchor may be heat-set such that the struts **90** flare radially outward upon activation. Otherwise, the elastic properties of the material may be used to create the flared orientation for the struts **90**.

[0057] In some embodiments, cut-in features are formed on portions of one or more of the struts **90**. For example, in **FIG. 3D**, atraumatic end features **96** are formed on the bottom ends of each of the struts **90**. The atraumatic end features **96** are broad, flattened portions at the terminal ends of the struts **90**. The broad surfaces reduce the possibility of injury to the tissue. In some embodiments, a protective coating or covering is added to the atraumatic end feature to further enhance the level of protection provided.

[0058] **FIGS. 4A-B** and **5A-B** show additional features that are optionally applied to the tissue anchors **50** described above. **FIGS. 4A-B** and **5A-B** show top views and side views, respectively, of tissue anchors **50** formed generally in the manner described above in relation to **FIGS. 3A-C**. In the embodiment shown in **FIGS. 4A-B**, the struts **90** are each curled within a vertical plane to form a vertically curled terminal end **98**. In the embodiment shown in **FIGS. 5A-B**, the struts **90** are each curled within a generally horizontal plane to form a horizontally curled terminal end **99**. The vertically curled and horizontally curled terminal end features provide variations to the size of the contact surface **52** and to the resiliency of the struts **90** incorporated into the tissue anchors.

[0059] **FIGS. 6A-C** illustrate another embodiment of a method for forming a tissue anchor. Similar to the method described above, a tube of Nitinol or other suitable material is cut to form longitudinal slits **94** which define a plurality of struts **90**. In

addition, a second plurality of shorter slits **95** is formed between the longitudinal slits **94**. The shorter slits do not extend to the bottom end of the tube **92**. Instead, the shorter slits **95** are shorter than the lengths of the longitudinal slits **94**. After the individual struts **90** are flared radially outward, the shorter slits **95** are expanded to define a void space or pocket **97** in each of the struts **90**. The shorter slits may be expanded using, for example, a rod or other structure that is extended through the shorter slit **95** to pry the two sides apart. For those embodiments using Nitinol (or other shape memory material), after the struts **90** are flared radially and the pockets **97** are formed in each of the struts **90**, the anchor **50** is heat set in its deployment configuration. The presence of the pockets **97** in each of the struts **90** creates a relatively larger engagement surface or “footprint” for each of the struts to contact the surface of the tissue.

[0060] **FIGS. 7A-B** each show an embodiment of a modified “basket” type anchor formed in a manner similar to the embodiments described above in relation to **FIGS. 3A-C** and **6A-C**. A conventional “basket” anchor has a structure that includes a pair of collars that move toward one another to cause a collapsible “basket” portion extending between the two collars to expand radially. As the two collars move away from one another, the basket portion collapses radially inward. In contrast, the modified anchors described herein have a flat orientation in which the connector extends through the center of the anchor. Turning first to **FIG. 7A**, the anchor **50** includes an upper collar **110**, a lower collar **112**, a center strut **114**, and a pair of side struts **116**. A passage **56**, through which a connector (e.g., a suture **60**) is allowed to pass, is formed generally near the center of the center strut **114**. In the embodiment shown, the components are formed from a tube of material (e.g., Nitinol). In other embodiments, the components are formed from a sheet of material. The side struts **116** each include an elbow portion **117** that extends radially away from the center strut **114**. In the embodiment shown, each of the center strut **114** and the two side struts **116** are generally located in a single plane. The resultant anchor **50** thereby defines a generally flat, broad contact surface **52** for engagement with a portion of tissue.

[0061] In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 7B**, the center strut **114** is attached to the upper collar **110** but is not directly attached to the lower collar **112**. Accordingly, the center strut **114** forms a cantilever in relation to the upper collar **110**.

[0062] As noted above, several embodiments of tissue anchors described herein are formed of or incorporate woven materials, such as braid and/or mesh materials. As used herein, the term “mesh” refers to any of a variety of medical grade flexible woven fabric materials used in surgical and other medical applications. Conventional mesh materials are formed of polymeric (e.g., polyester, nylon, etc.) or metallic (e.g., stainless steel) materials. In several embodiments, the mesh is formed of bioabsorbable materials (e.g., PGA, PLA, PLG, or other lactide-glycolide polymers or copolymers).

[0063] Turning next to **FIGS. 8A-B**, a mesh sleeve **120** has a generally tubular shape. In some embodiments, the structure of the braids making up the mesh creates a disposition for the mesh sleeve to naturally collapse or draw down radially inward toward the longitudinal axis of the sleeve **120**. This effect facilitates collapse of an anchor formed of mesh into a low-profile delivery configuration, followed by expansion of the mesh into a deployment configuration.

[0064] In addition, as shown in **FIG. 8B**, in some embodiments, the mesh material is capable of being fused by heating or other treatment. In the embodiment shown, a fused end **122** is formed at one end of the sleeve. The opposite end **124** remains open, thereby defining a contact surface **52** of the anchor **50**. The flexibility of the mesh material allows the open end **124** to expand radially, providing a broad, flat contact surface when the anchor **50** is incorporated into a tissue anchor assembly **100**.

[0065] Turning next to **FIGS. 9A-C**, a mesh sleeve **120** includes a first end **130** and a second end **132**. The sleeve is inverted, and the second end **132** is fed back through the sleeve until it is located radially inward of the first end **130**. (See **FIG. 9B**). The first end **130** and second end **132** are then heat fused to form a fused end **122** defining a passage **56** therethrough, thereby forming a tissue anchor **50**. Relative to the embodiment described above in relation to **FIGS. 8A-B**, the tissue anchor **50** embodiment includes a transition line **86** that is non-fraying because it is formed of a continuous layer of mesh that has been doubled over.

[0066] In **FIGS. 10A-B**, a mesh sleeve **120** is heat fused at both ends **130**, **132** to form a mesh pouch **126** having a fused end **122** at both ends. A passage **56** is formed at or near the centroid of the mesh pouch **126**. In the embodiment shown, the passage **56** is

formed by heat fusing of the layers of mesh material. In other embodiments, an eyelet, a washer, or other similar object is placed within the pouch to define the passage 56.

[0067] FIGS. 11A-B and 12A-B illustrate deployment of two of the types of tissue anchors 50 described herein. Turning first to FIGS. 11A-B, a mesh umbrella-type tissue anchor 50 is shown in a delivery configuration inside a needle 200 of a delivery device. (See FIG. 11A). The needle 200 includes a sharp, beveled tip 202 adapted to penetrate tissue. The mesh tissue anchor 50 is collapsed and compressed to be received within the channel of the needle 200. Upon expulsion from the needle 200, the mesh tissue anchor 50 expands into a deployment configuration in which the open end 124 of the mesh expands radially outward to form a contact surface 52. (See FIG. 11B).

[0068] In FIGS. 12A-B, a pouch-type mesh anchor 50 is shown in its low-profile delivery configuration (FIG. 12A) and its expanded deployment configuration (FIG. 12B). The pouch 126 is oriented laterally, rather than longitudinally, by the provision of the passage 56 at or near the centroid of the pouch. This orientation provides a large, broad, and flat contact surface 52 for exposure and engagement to the surface of the tissue.

[0069] In several embodiments of tissue anchors and tissue anchor assemblies described herein, the tissue anchor includes two or more components that are combined to form a composite tissue anchor. For example, in several embodiments, a mesh pouch or mesh umbrella structure is combined with a "T"-bar or strutted anchor. In those embodiments, the mesh pouch or umbrella is formed over the exterior of the T-bar or strutted anchor, whereby the T-bar or strutted anchor forms a skeletal structure that supports the mesh.

[0070] Turning to FIG. 13, a composite tissue anchor 150 includes a mesh umbrella 128 (such as those described above in relation to FIGS. 8B, 9C, and 11B) is laid over or attached to the upper surfaces of a strutted anchor 50 (such as those described above in relation to any of FIGS. 3C-D, 4A-B, 5A-B, and/or 6C). The strutted anchor 50 thereby provides additional support to the mesh umbrella 128. The mesh 128, in turn, provides additional surface contact with the engagement surface of the tissue, and facilitates healing by providing for additional tissue ingrowth.

[0071] In FIG. 14, a composite tissue anchor 150 includes a “T”-bar 140 that is retained within the interior of a mesh pouch 126. In the embodiment shown, the T-bar 140 is retained within the pouch 126, but is not attached directly to the pouch, i.e., it is allowed to “float” within the pouch. In other embodiments, the T-bar 140 is attached (e.g., by adhesive, by heat fusing, etc.) to the pouch 126 to be held in a fixed location within the pouch. The T-bar 140 is formed of a rigid material such as titanium, stainless steel, or other suitable metallic or polymeric material. The size and shape of the T-bar 140 is such that the T-bar 140 is able to be retained within the interior of the pouch 126. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 14, the T-bar 140 is substantially rectangular, having a passage 56 formed near its centroid. Other shapes are contemplated in alternative embodiments.

[0072] In FIGS. 15A-B, a composite tissue anchor 150 includes a central collar 142 that is applied over or incorporated onto or within a mesh pouch 126. In the embodiment shown, the central collar 142 is located at the approximate midpoint between the two fused ends 122 of the pouch 126, thereby forming a sub-pouch 127 on each side of the collar 142. The central collar 142 is formed of a rigid material and defines a passage 56 therethrough.

[0073] In the embodiment shown in FIG. 15B, the composite tissue anchor 150 includes a coil support structure 144 located within each of the sub-pouches 127. Each coil support structure 144 comprises a coil of Nitinol wire or other resilient material that is attached at a first end to a fused end 122 of the pouch and at a second end to the respective side of the central collar 142. The coil support 144 is adapted to be compressed when the composite tissue anchor 150 is in its delivery state, and to expand after the composite tissue anchor 150 has been deployed. A pair of coil supports 144 are included in the embodiment shown in FIG. 15B. In other embodiments, as few as one coil support 144 and as many as three or more coil supports 144 are included in the composite tissue anchor 150.

[0074] Turning next to FIG. 16, a composite tissue anchor 150 includes a mesh pouch 126 having a pair of fused ends 122 at opposite ends thereof. A passage 56 is formed at or near the centroid of the pouch 126. A support ring 146 is located within the interior of the mesh pouch 126. In the embodiment shown, the support ring 146 is

retained within the pouch **126**, but is not attached directly to the pouch, i.e., it is allowed to “float” within the pouch. In other embodiments, the support ring **146** is attached (e.g., by adhesive, by heat fusing, etc.) to the pouch **126** to be held in a fixed location within the pouch. The support ring **146** is formed of a resilient material such as nickel titanium alloy (Nitinol), stainless steel, or other suitable metallic or polymeric material. The size and shape of the support ring **146** is such that the support ring **146** is able to be retained within the interior of the pouch **126**. In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 16**, the support ring **146** is substantially circular, and the support ring **146** extends substantially to the outer edges of the pouch **126**. Other shapes and sizes for the support ring **146** are contemplated in alternative embodiments.

[0075] The support ring **146** is adapted to be collapsed, compressed, or otherwise reduced in profile when the composite tissue anchor **150** is retained within a delivery device or otherwise placed in its delivery state. Upon release from the delivery device, the resilient support ring **146** expands to its deployment state (as shown in **FIG. 16**), thereby also expanding the pouch **126** into the expanded state. In the embodiment shown, the support ring **146** is a continuous ring of resilient material. The ring is formed by cutting, stamping, or milling a ring shape from a sheet of material. In alternative embodiments, the support ring **146** is formed of a wire or similar member that is formed into a ring shape and attached at its ends, such as by welding, wrapping, or by a suitable collar or other connector.

[0076] The support ring **146** provides a degree of shape and support to the composite tissue anchor **150**. Accordingly, in some embodiments, a shape or contour is applied to the support ring **146**. For example, in an embodiment, opposed sides of the support ring **146** are bent out of plane to create a generally concave “C” shape to the composite tissue anchor **150** when viewed in profile. In another embodiment, the support ring **146** is bent into an “S” shape in profile, to provide another variation in the contact surface shape and resiliency. Other shape variations are also contemplated.

[0077] Another embodiment of a composite tissue anchor **150** is shown in **FIG. 17**. The composite anchor **150** includes a frame **148** formed of a resilient material such as nickel-titanium alloy (Nitinol), stainless steel, or other suitable metallic or polymeric material. A mesh sheet **134** or a plurality of mesh sheets is attached to (e.g., by adhesive

or heat sealing) and extends across the interior of the frame **148**. A passage **56** is formed or located near the centroid of the frame **148**. In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 17**, the frame **148** is generally circular. In other embodiments, the frame **148** has a triangular shape, a square shape, an irregular shape, or another geometric or non-geometric shape.

[0078] The frame **148**, formed of a resilient material, is adapted to collapse or compress into a low-profile delivery state, such as when the tissue anchor **150** is received within a delivery device (such as a needle **200**). Upon expulsion from the delivery device, the frame **148** expands to its deployment state (as shown in **FIG. 17**).

[0079] **FIG. 18A** shows an exploded view of the components making up another embodiment of a composite tissue anchor **150**. **FIG. 18B** shows the consolidated structure. The composite tissue anchor **150** includes a mesh pouch **126**, a support ring **146** retained within the mesh pouch, and a cross-bar **140** also retained within the mesh pouch **126**. In the embodiment shown, the support ring **146** is formed of nickel-titanium alloy (Nitinol), stainless steel, or other resilient metallic or polymeric material. In the embodiment, the cross-bar **140** is formed of titanium, stainless steel, or other rigid metallic or polymeric material. A passage **56** is defined by the cross-bar **140** and has a size and shape to allow the connector, such as a suture **60**, to pass therethrough.

[0080] The composite tissue anchor **150** shown in **FIGS. 18A-B** has a slightly concave shape. The concavity is provided by the shape of the support ring **146** and also by the shape of the mesh pouch **126**. In an embodiment, the concavity of the composite tissue anchor **150** enhances the degree of contact that the contact surface **52** has with the engaged tissue.

[0081] **FIGS. 19A-B** illustrate the general operation and some of the features of the tissue anchor assemblies described herein. The distal anchor **50a** and suture **60** of the tissue anchor assembly **100** are delivered through a portion of tissue **T**. Delivery devices and methods of delivery are described in more detail below in relation to **FIGS. 21-25**. After delivery through the tissue **T**, the proximal anchor **50b** and distal anchor **50a** are moved into close proximity to one another to retain the tissue fold **F**. The cinch **102** is advanced on the suture **60** to bias the proximal anchor **50b** toward the proximal anchor **50a**. The contact surfaces **52** of the respective anchors **50** engage the surfaces of the tissue fold **F**.

[0082] Although the schematic diagram in **FIGS. 19A-B** and the associated description refers to tissue anchors **50**, the figures and descriptions also apply to the composite tissue anchors **150** and other tissue anchors described herein. In addition, in several embodiments of the tissue anchors **50 / 150** and tissue anchor assemblies **100** described herein, the tissue anchor **50 / 150** is subject to being applied against tissue in either its forward orientation (i.e., with the contact surface **52** engaged against the tissue **T**), or in a reverse orientation (i.e., with the exposed surface **54** engaged against the tissue **T**). For example, in several of these embodiments, each of the tissue anchors **50 / 150** described above is deployed in its reverse orientation. In several of these embodiments, the tissue anchor **50 / 150** in its reverse orientation is capable of performing its tissue anchoring function and is more easily deployed from certain delivery devices due to the shape and resiliency of the main body **51** portion of the anchor.

[0083] In addition, for tissue anchor assemblies **100** that incorporate two or more tissue anchors **50 / 150**, several embodiments include tissue anchors of different types within a single tissue anchor assembly. For example, in an embodiment, a tissue anchor assembly **100** includes a first composite tissue anchor **150** such as that described in relation to **FIGS. 18A-B** above, and a second anchor that comprises a known basket-type anchor. In another embodiment, a tissue anchor assembly **100** includes a first composite tissue anchor **150** such as that described in relation to **FIGS. 18A-B** above, and a second tissue anchor **50** such as that described above in relation to **FIG. 9C**. All other combinations of anchor types within a tissue anchor assembly are contemplated, including combinations that include the anchors described herein, combinations that include known tissue anchors, and combinations that include anchors such as those described in United States Patent Application Serial Nos. 10/612,170; 10/840,950; 10/840,951; 10/841,245; 10/841,411; 10/865,736; 11/036,866; 11/036,946; and 11/404,423, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety (including all references cited therein) as if fully set forth herein.

[0084] In addition, the tissue anchor assembly shown in **FIGS. 19A-B** includes a single cinch **102** movably attached to the suture **60** at a point proximal to the proximal anchor **50b**. In alternative embodiments, a distal cinch is provided on the suture **60** at a point distal of the distal anchor **50a**, in place of (or in addition to) the stop member **62**. In

this alternative embodiment, the anchors **50a**, **50b** are able to be brought into proximity to one another and retained via advancement of either the first cinch **102**, the distal cinch, or both cinches.

[0085] As noted above, a cinch **102** is a suitable member for use as the cinching mechanism included in the tissue anchor assemblies described herein. The cinch **102** functions by providing uni-directional translation over the suture, thereby providing the ability to advance the tissue anchor(s) **50** / **150** into apposition and to retain the anchor(s) in place. An embodiment of a cinch **102** is shown in **FIGS. 20A-B**. The cinch includes a generally tubular body **103** defining an internal lumen **104**. A plurality of inwardly facing levers **105** are formed integrally with the side wall of the tubular body **103**. Three levers **103** are included in the cinch embodiment shown in the figures. In other embodiments, fewer levers (e.g., one or two) or more than three levers are used. In some embodiments, each lever **105** is flexibly biased to spring radially inward into the tubular body **103** or to deflect radially outward upon a suture **60** or other connector member passing therethrough. During translation of the suture **60** in a first direction (i.e., from left to right as viewed in **FIG. 20B**), the suture **60** is allowed to freely pass through the tubular body and past the plurality of levers due to a slight radially outward pivot of each of the levers. However, when the suture is urged in the second direction (i.e., from right to left as viewed in **FIG. 20B**), the levers **105** pivot radially inward, cinching down upon the suture against the inner surface of the tubular body **103**. The cinching levers **105** are configured to prevent or inhibit the overcinching or cutting of the suture **60**.

[0086] In other embodiments of the cinch **102**, the levers **105** are substantially rigid, and do not pivot or deflect. In those embodiments, the levers **105** create a sufficiently tortuous path for the suture **60** (or other connector) to traverse that the cinch effectively binds the suture from translating in the first direction, while allowing translation in the second direction.

[0087] The cinches **102** described herein are formed of biocompatible and/or bioabsorbable materials such as those described above. In several embodiments, the cinch is formed of nickel-titanium alloy (Nitinol). The size and shape of the cinch are primarily dependent upon the size and shape of the other parts of the tissue anchor assembly, such as the diameter and materials forming the suture **60** (or other connector)

and/or the size of the passage **56** in the tissue anchors **50** / **150**. Additional embodiments of cinches and additional cinching mechanisms suitable for use in the tissue anchor assemblies **100** are described and illustrated in United States Patent Application Serial Nos. 10/612,170; 10/840,950; 10/840,951; 10/841,245; 10/841,411; 10/865,736; 11/036,866; 11/036,946; and 11/404,423, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety (including all references cited therein) as if fully set forth herein.

[0088] The tissue anchor assemblies **100** described herein are suitable for use in surgical, diagnostic, and other therapeutic procedures that are performed endoscopically, laparoscopically, endoluminally, or in open procedures. In several embodiments, a suitable delivery device is used to deploy the tissue anchors **50** / **150** and tissue anchor assemblies **100** endoscopically and/or laparoscopically. An example of a suitable delivery device is shown in **FIG. 21**, and is described in more detail in United States Patent Application Serial No. 11/070,846, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety (including all references cited therein) as if fully set forth herein. The delivery device **208** is described briefly below.

[0089] In manipulating tissue or creating tissue folds, a device having a distal end effector may be advanced endoluminally, e.g., transorally, transgastrically, etc., into the patient's body, e.g., the stomach. The tissue may be engaged or grasped and the engaged tissue may be manipulated by a surgeon or practitioner from outside the patient's body. Examples of creating and forming tissue plications may be seen in further detail in U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 10/955,245, filed Sep. 29, 2004, which is incorporated herein by reference, as well as U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 10/735,030, filed Dec. 12, 2003, which is also incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0090] In engaging, manipulating, and/or securing the tissue, various methods and devices may be implemented. For instance, tissue securement devices may be delivered and positioned via an endoscopic apparatus for contacting a tissue wall of the gastrointestinal lumen, creating one or more tissue folds, and deploying one or more tissue anchors through the tissue fold(s). The tissue anchor(s) may be disposed through the muscularis and/or serosa layers of the gastrointestinal lumen.

[0091] The delivery device **208** shown in **FIG. 21** generally comprises a tissue manipulation assembly **210** and a needle deployment assembly **260**. The tissue

manipulation assembly **210** includes a flexible catheter or tubular body **212** which is configured to be sufficiently flexible for advancement into a body lumen, e.g., transorally, percutaneously, laparoscopically, etc. The tubular body **212** is configured to be torqueable through various methods, e.g., utilizing a braided tubular construction, such that when a handle **216** is manipulated and/or rotated by a practitioner from outside the patient's body, the longitudinal and/or torquing force is transmitted along the body **212** such that the distal end of the body **212** is advanced, withdrawn, or rotated in a corresponding manner.

[0092] A tissue manipulation end effector **214** is located at the distal end of the tubular body **212** and is generally used to contact and form tissue folds and/or to otherwise bring portions of tissue into apposition. The tissue manipulation end effector **214** is connected to the distal end of the tubular body **212** via a pivotable coupling **218**. A lower jaw member **220** extends distally from the pivotable coupling **218** and an upper jaw member **222**, in this example, is pivotably coupled to the lower jaw member **220** via a jaw pivot **226**. The location of the jaw pivot **226** may be positioned at various locations along the lower jaw **220** depending upon a number of factors, e.g., the desired size of the "bite" or opening for accepting tissue between the jaw members, the amount of closing force between the jaw members, etc. One or both jaw members **220**, **222** may also have a number of protrusions, projections, grasping teeth, textured surfaces, etc. on the surface or surfaces of the jaw members **220**, **222** facing one another to facilitate the adherence of tissue between the jaw members **220**, **222**.

[0093] A launch tube **228** extends from the handle **216**, through the tubular body **212**, and distally from the end of the tubular body **212** where a distal end of the launch tube **228** is pivotally connected to the upper jaw member **222** at a launch tube pivot **230**. A distal portion of the launch tube **228** may be pivoted into position within a channel or groove defined in upper jaw member **222**, to facilitate a low-profile configuration of tissue manipulation end effector **214**. When articulated, either via the launch tube **228** or other mechanism, the jaw members **220**, **222** may be urged into an open configuration to receive tissue in the opening between the jaw members **220**, **222**.

[0094] The launch tube **228** may be advanced from its proximal end at the handle **216** such that the portion of the launch tube **228** that extends distally from the body **212** is

forced to rotate at a hinge or pivot **230** and reconfigure itself such that the exposed portion forms a curved or arcuate shape that positions the launch tube opening perpendicularly relative to the upper jaw member **222**. The launch tube **228**, or at least the exposed portion of the launch tube **228**, may be fabricated from a highly flexible material or it may be fabricated, e.g., from Nitinol tubing material which is adapted to flex, e.g., via circumferential slots, to permit bending.

[0095] Once the tissue has been engaged between the jaw members **220**, **222**, a needle deployment assembly **260** is urged through the handle **216**, though the tubular body **212**, and out through the launch tube **228**. The needle deployment assembly **260** may pass through the lower jaw member **220** via a needle assembly opening (not shown in the drawing) defined in the lower jaw member **220** to pierce through the grasped tissue. Once the needle deployment assembly has been passed through the engaged tissue, one or more tissue anchors of a tissue anchor assembly **100** (see FIG. 22) are deployed for securing the tissue, as described in further detail herein and in U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 10/955,245, which has been incorporated by reference above.

[0096] FIG. 22 shows additional details relating to the needle deployment assembly **260**. As mentioned above, a needle deployment assembly **260** may be deployed through the tissue manipulation assembly **210** by introducing needle deployment assembly **260** into the handle **216** and through the tubular body **212**, as shown in the assembly view of FIG. 21, such that the needle assembly **266** is advanced from the launch tube and into or through approximated tissue. Once the needle assembly **266** has been advanced through the tissue, the anchor assembly **100** may be deployed or ejected. The anchor assembly **100** is normally positioned within the distal portion of a tubular sheath **264** that extends from a needle assembly control or housing **262**. Once the anchor assembly **100** has been fully deployed from the sheath **264**, the spent needle deployment assembly **260** may be removed from the tissue manipulation assembly **210** and another needle deployment assembly may be introduced without having to remove the tissue manipulation assembly **210** from the patient. The length of the sheath **264** is such that it may be passed entirely through the length of the tubular body **212** to enable the deployment of the needle assembly **266** into and/or through the tissue.

[0097] The elongate and flexible sheath or catheter **264** extends removably from the needle assembly control or housing **262**. The sheath or catheter **264** and the housing **262** may be interconnected via an interlock **270** which may be adapted to allow for the securement as well as the rapid release of the sheath **264** from the housing **262** through any number of fastening methods, e.g., threaded connection, press-fit, releasable pin, etc. The needle body **272**, which may be configured into any one of the variations described above, extends from the distal end of the sheath **264** while maintaining communication between the lumen of the sheath **264** and the needle opening **274**.

[0098] An elongate pusher **276** comprises a flexible wire or hypotube that is translationally disposed within the sheath **264** and movably connected within the housing **262**. A proximally-located actuation member **278** is rotatably or otherwise connected to the housing **262** to selectively actuate the translational movement of the elongate pusher **276** relative to the sheath **264** for deploying the anchors from the needle opening **274**. The tissue anchor assembly **100** is positioned distally of the elongate pusher **276** within the sheath **264** for deployment from the sheath **264**. Needle assembly guides **280** protrude from the housing **262** for guidance through the locking mechanism described above.

[0099] Several embodiments of the needle body **272** and the orientation of the needle opening **274** are shown in **FIGS. 23A-C**. In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 23A**, the needle body **272** includes an end configuration that incorporates an edge having a single grind or cut point **282**. In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 23B**, the end configuration incorporates a multi-faceted edge **284**. In the embodiment shown in **FIG. 23C**, the end configuration incorporates a deflected point **286**, such as a Tuohy needle. These embodiments are exemplary, and are not intended to be limiting. Other needle body variations are also contemplated to obtain desired results.

[0100] For example, in **FIGS. 24A-B**, another embodiment for the needle body **272** includes a tube **290** having a blunt distal end **292** and a side exit port **294** formed through the side wall at a short distance from the distal end **292**. An insert **295** is located within the distal portion of the tube **290**. The insert **295** includes an inclined surface **296** facing proximally within the tube **290** and aligned with the side exit port **294**, and a piercing surface **297** formed on the distal end, extending longitudinally from the distal

end of the tube **290**. The inclined surface **296** and exit port **294** operate to provide a ramp and exit port for deployment of a tissue anchor or tissue anchor assembly via a side port exit, rather than a straight, distal port exit. Although described and illustrated as separate structures, the tube **290** and insert **295** may also be formed as a single structure.

[0101] When a tissue anchor **50** / **150** is deployed from a delivery device having a needle deployment assembly **260**, a side-oriented exit port from the needle body **272** may facilitate a preferred orientation of the anchor **50** / **150** relative to the tissue. For example, as shown in **FIGS. 25A-C**, after expulsion from the needle body **272**, a flat tissue anchor **150** must toggle relative to the suture **60** in order to be properly oriented relative to the surface of the tissue **T**. If the anchor **150** does not toggle, and instead remains generally aligned with the suture **60**, the possibility is increased that the anchor **150** will pull through the channel in the tissue **T** created by the needle body **272** as the needle is retracted after delivery of the anchor **150**. In the embodiment shown, the needle body **272** includes an end configuration that includes a deflected point **286**. As a result, the needle opening **274** is oriented at an angle α relative to the longitudinal axis **A** of the needle body **272**. Accordingly, as the tissue anchor **150** is deployed, the longitudinal axis of the tissue anchor **150** is effectively “pre-toggled,” i.e., shifted from its alignment with the needle tract, thereby reducing the likelihood of pull through. A similar result is obtained using the needle body structure described above in relation to **FIGS. 24A-B**.

[0102] As discussed above, the tissue anchors, tissue anchor assemblies, and delivery devices described herein are suitable for use in a variety of surgical, diagnostic, and/or therapeutic procedures in which one or more portions of tissue are to be approximated, brought into apposition, joined, manipulated, or otherwise reconfigured. The devices and methods are particularly suitable for transluminal procedures (e.g., transoral, gastric, or gastroesophageal procedures; transrectal or colonic procedures; transvaginal procedures; natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgical or “NOTES” procedures; and others). Several transluminal procedures are described in United States Patent Applications Serial No. 10/841,233, Serial No. 10/898,683, Serial No. 11/238,279, Serial No. 11/102,571, Serial No. 11/342,288, and Serial No. 11/270,195, which are hereby incorporated by reference. The medical instruments described herein are suitable for use in combination with, for example, the endoluminal tool deployment systems

described in United States Patent Application Serial No. 10/797,485 and Serial No. 11/738,297, which are hereby incorporated by reference. In particular, the tool deployment systems described in the '485 application and the '297 application include one or more lumens suitable for facilitating deployment of the medical instruments described herein to perform or assist in performing endoscopic, laparoscopic, or NOTES diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

[0103] Although various illustrative embodiments are described above, it will be evident to one skilled in the art that various changes and modifications are within the scope of the invention. It is intended in the appended claims to cover all such changes and modifications that fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A tissue anchor assembly, comprising:
a first tissue anchor comprising a pouch formed of a woven material, a support bar retained within the pouch, and a support ring retained within the pouch;
a second tissue anchor;
a connector extending between and interconnecting the first tissue anchor and the second tissue anchor; and
a first cinching mechanism movably attached to said connector.
2. The tissue anchor assembly of claim 1, further comprising a second cinching mechanism movably attached to said connector, with the first tissue anchor and the second tissue anchor being movably attached to the connector between the first cinching mechanism and the second cinching mechanism.
3. The tissue anchor assembly of claim 1, wherein said cinching mechanism comprises a cinch having a tubular body and at least one lever extending into a lumen defined by said tubular body.
4. The tissue anchor assembly of claim 3, wherein said connector comprises a suture and said cinch is movably attached to said suture.
5. The tissue anchor assembly of claim 4, wherein said suture and said pouch are formed of a bioabsorbable material.
6. The tissue anchor assembly of claim 1, wherein said second tissue anchor is a basket anchor.
7. The tissue anchor assembly of claim 6, wherein said basket anchor comprises a first collar, a second collar, and a plurality of struts extending between and attached to said first collar and said second collar.

8. The tissue anchor assembly of claim 6, wherein said basket anchor comprises a first collar, a second collar, and a woven material extending between and attached to said first collar and said second collar.

9. The tissue anchor assembly of claim 1, wherein said second tissue anchor comprises a pouch formed of a woven material, a support bar retained within the pouch, and a support ring retained within the mesh pouch.

10. The tissue anchor assembly of claim 1, wherein said first tissue anchor comprises a reduced profile delivery configuration and an expanded profile deployment configuration.

11. The tissue anchor assembly of claim 1, further comprising a needle deployment assembly having a handle, a flexible sheath having a proximal end attached to said handle and a distal end attached to a needle body, and a pusher slidably received within the sheath, wherein said tissue anchor assembly is releasably received within the needle body and said pusher is adapted to discharge said tissue anchor assembly from said needle body.

12. A composite tissue anchor comprising:
a pouch formed of a woven material,
a support bar retained within the pouch, said support bar having a passage extending through a portion thereof, and
a support ring retained within the pouch, said support ring having a first state corresponding to a reduced transverse profile and a second state corresponding to an expanded transverse profile.

13. The composite tissue anchor of claim 12, wherein said pouch is formed of a bioabsorbable material.

14. The composite tissue anchor of claim 12, wherein said first tissue anchor comprises a reduced profile delivery configuration and an expanded profile deployment configuration.

15. The composite tissue anchor of claim 12, wherein said pouch is formed of a mesh material.

16. The composite tissue anchor of claim 12, wherein said pouch is formed of a single, continuous layer of material.

17. The composite tissue anchor of claim 12, wherein said pouch is formed of a plurality of layers of material.

18. The composite tissue anchor of claim 12, wherein said pouch comprises a sleeve of mesh material having a first end and a second end, with at least one of said first and second ends being heat fused.

19. The composite tissue anchor of claim 12, wherein said support ring comprises a nickel-titanium alloy.

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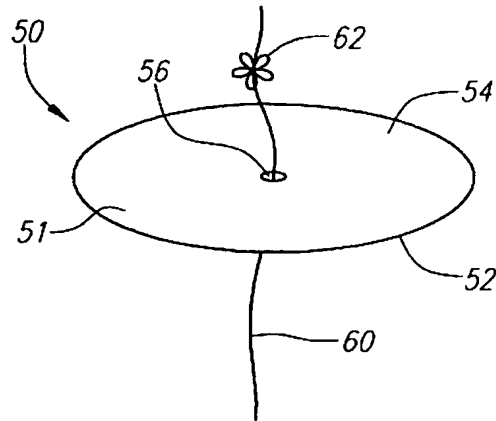


FIG. 1A

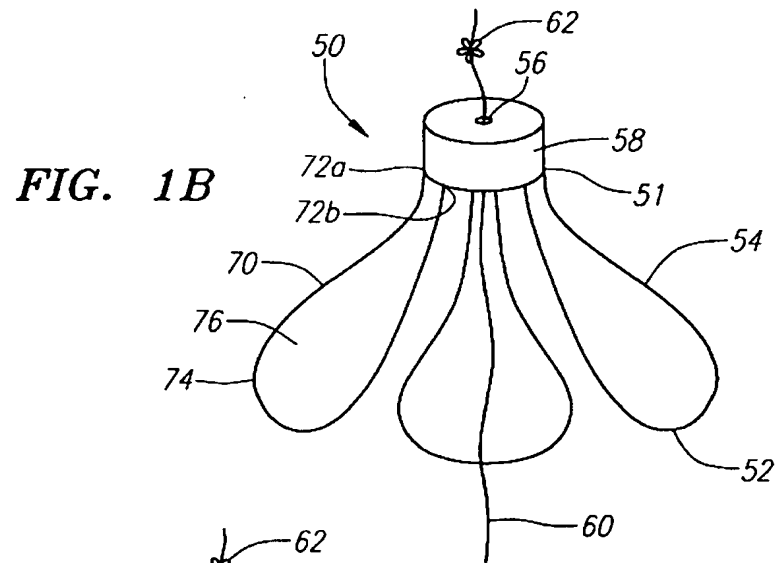


FIG. 1B

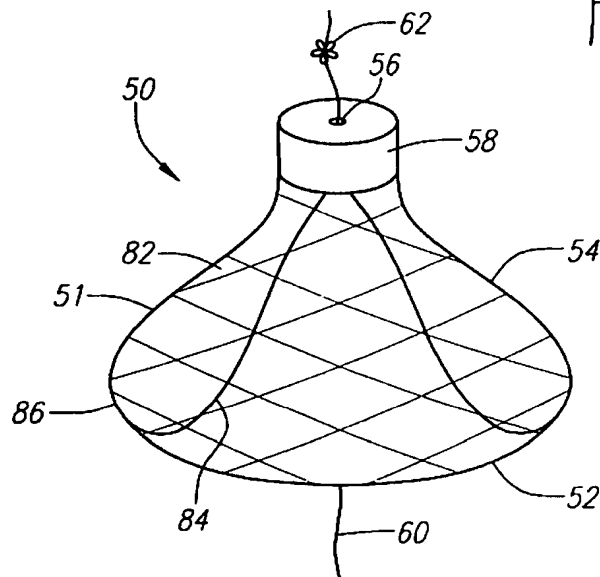


FIG. 1C

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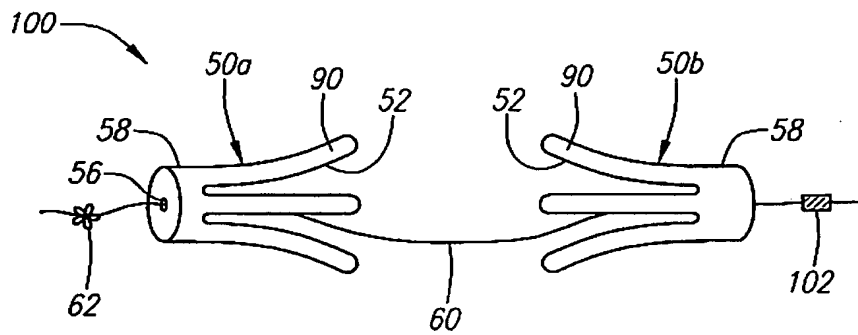


FIG. 2A

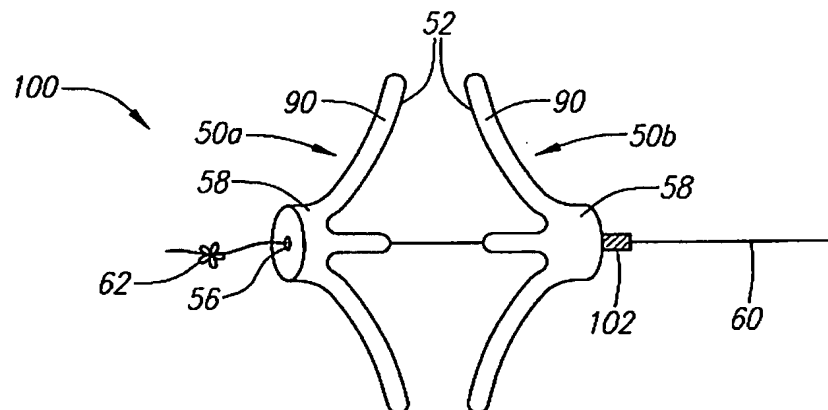


FIG. 2B

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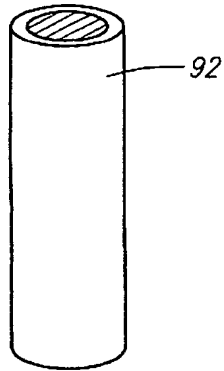


FIG. 3A

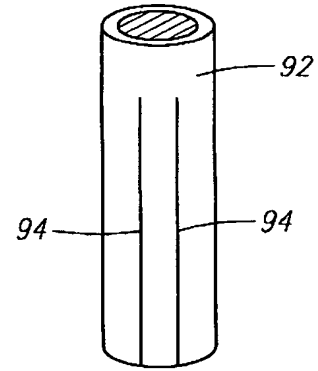


FIG. 3B

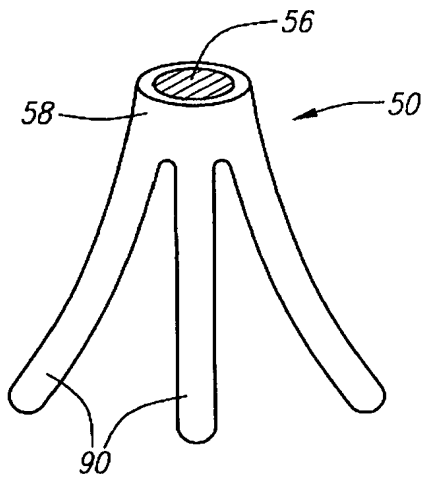


FIG. 3C

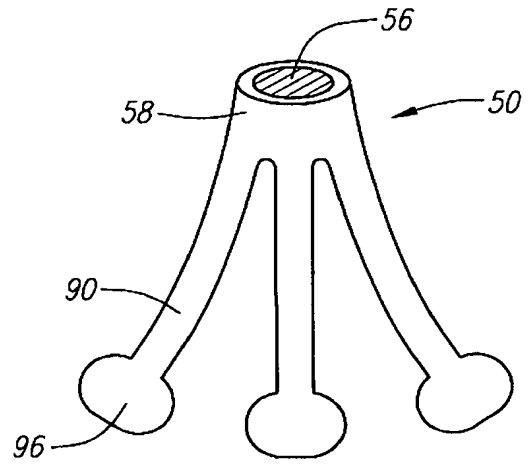


FIG. 3D

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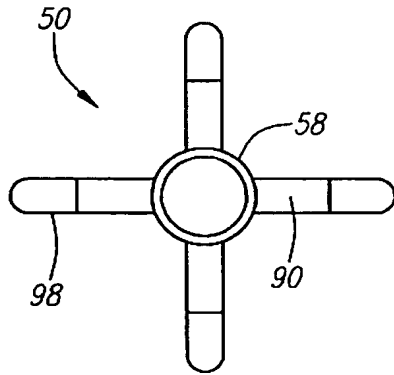


FIG. 4A

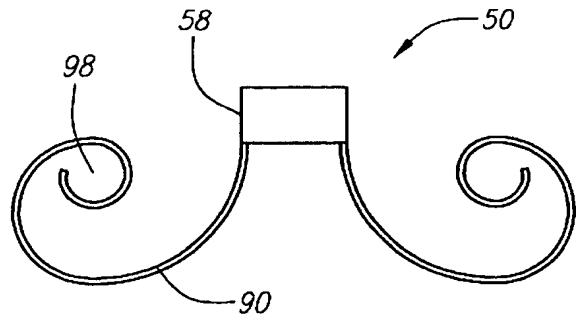


FIG. 4B

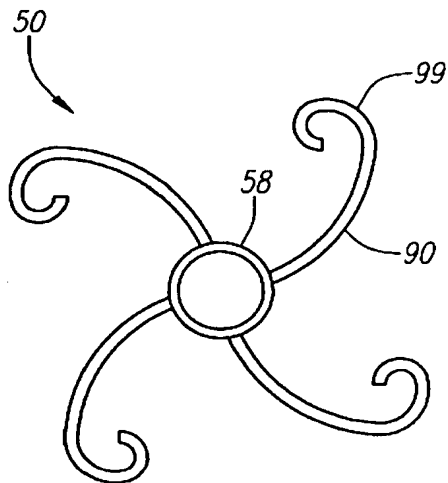


FIG. 5A

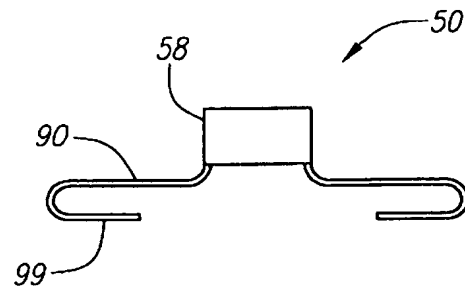


FIG. 5B

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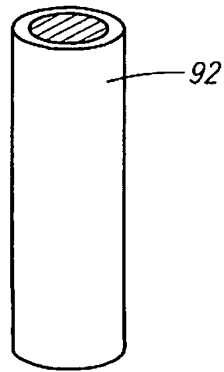


FIG. 6A

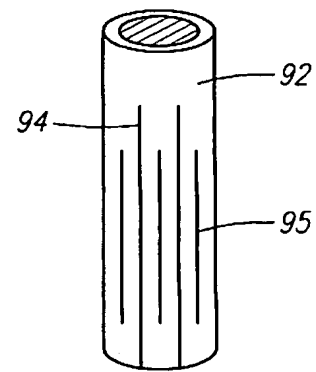


FIG. 6B

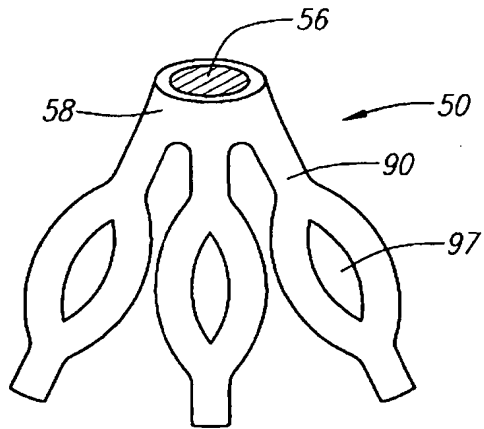


FIG. 6C

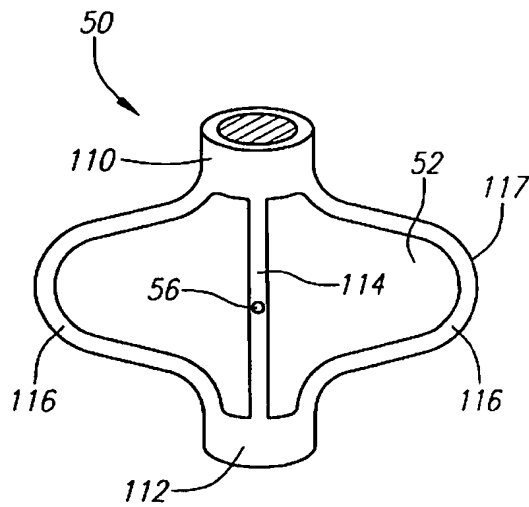


FIG. 7A

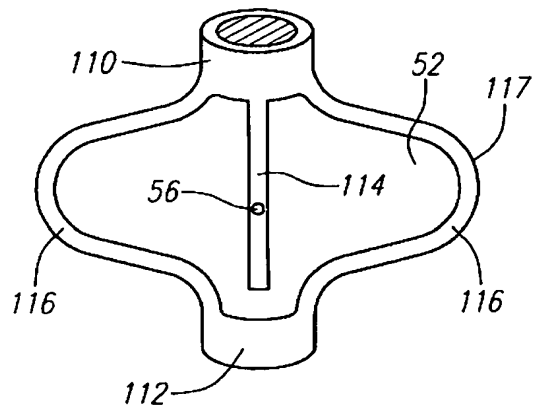


FIG. 7B

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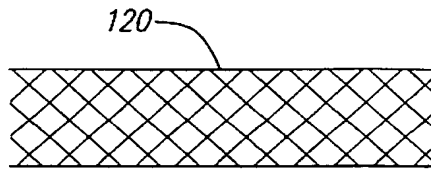


FIG. 8A

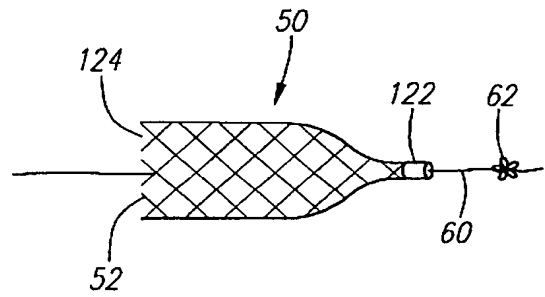


FIG. 8B

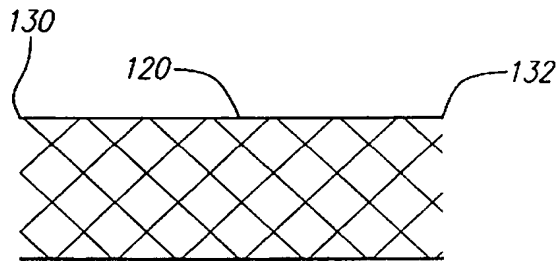


FIG. 9A

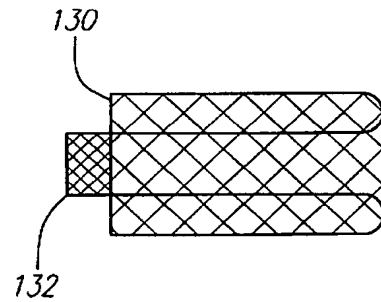


FIG. 9B

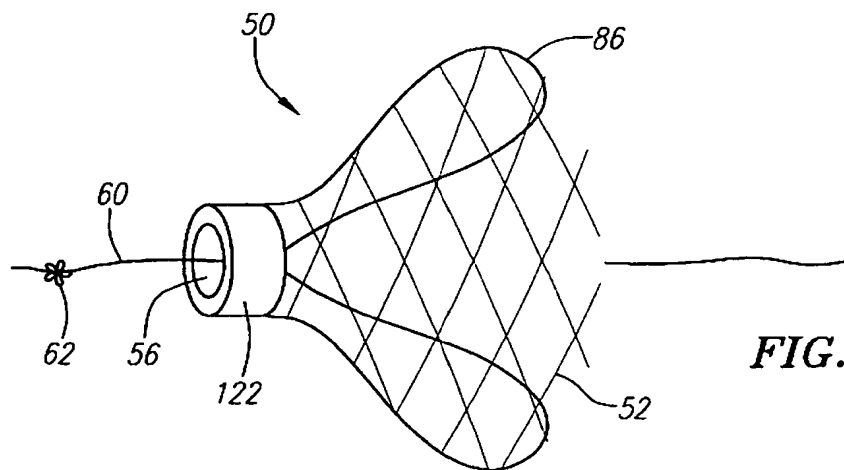


FIG. 9C

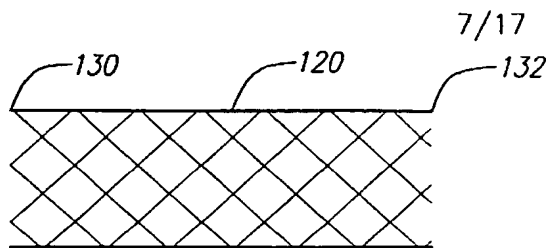


FIG. 10A

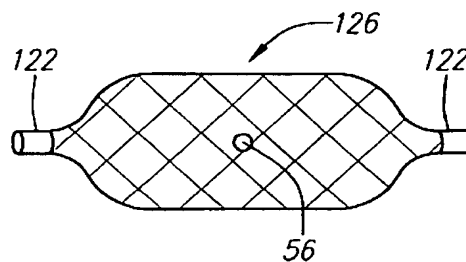


FIG. 10B

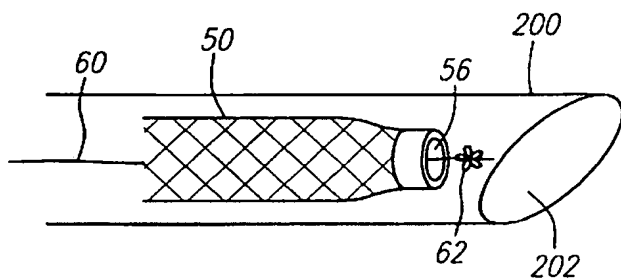


FIG. 11A

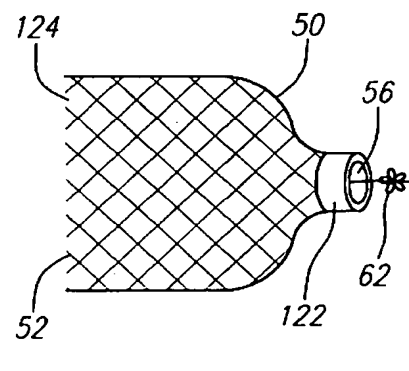


FIG. 11B

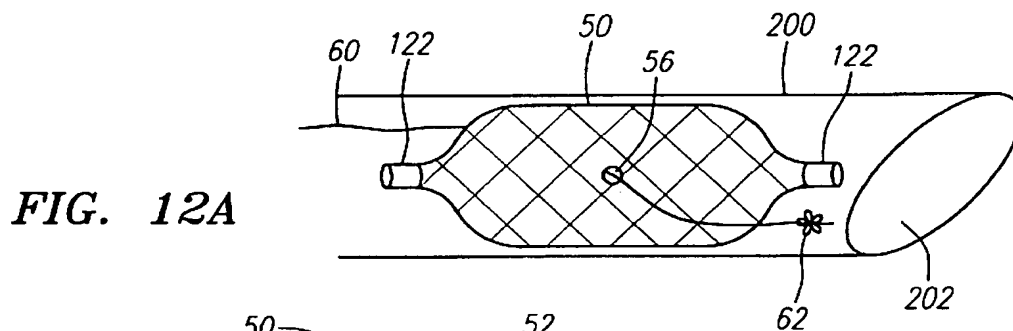


FIG. 12A

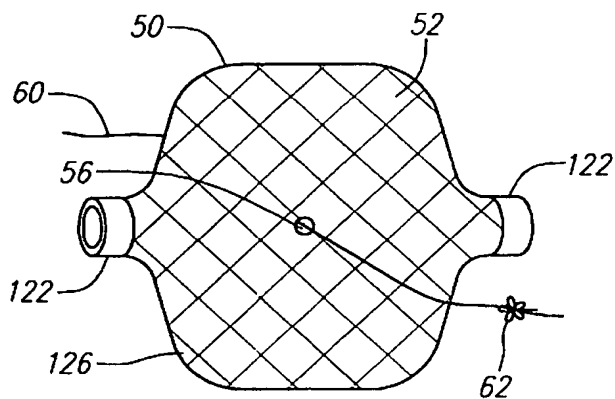


FIG. 12B

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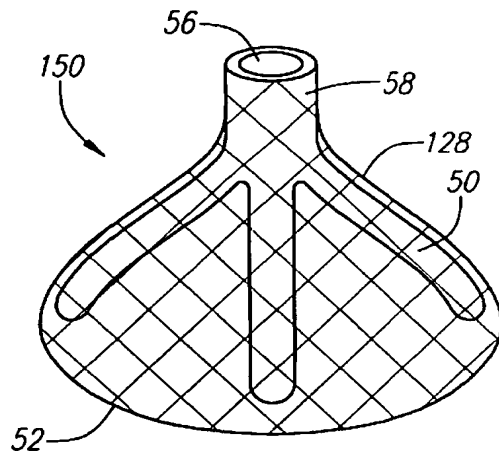


FIG. 13

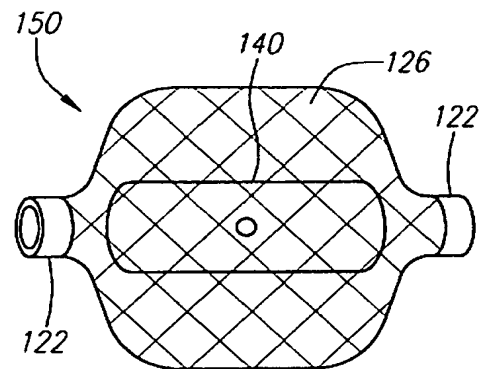


FIG. 14

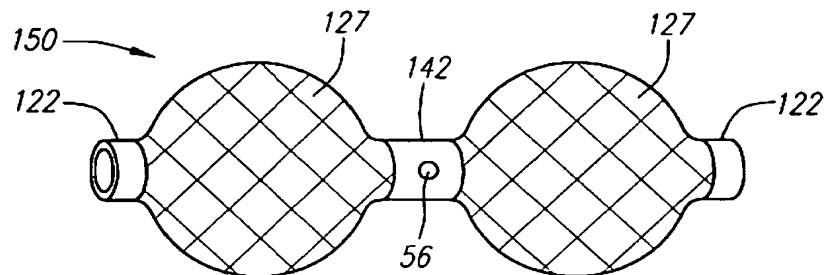


FIG. 15A

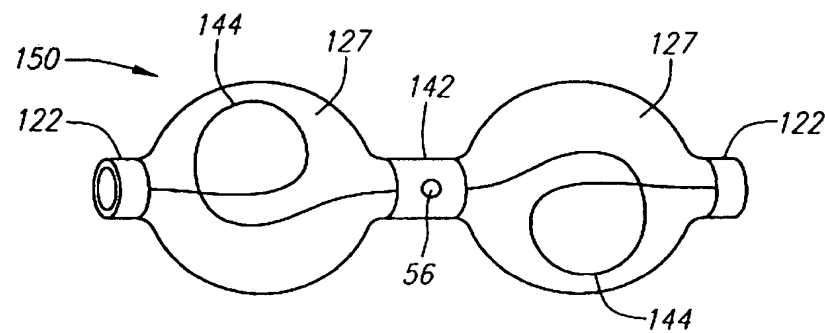
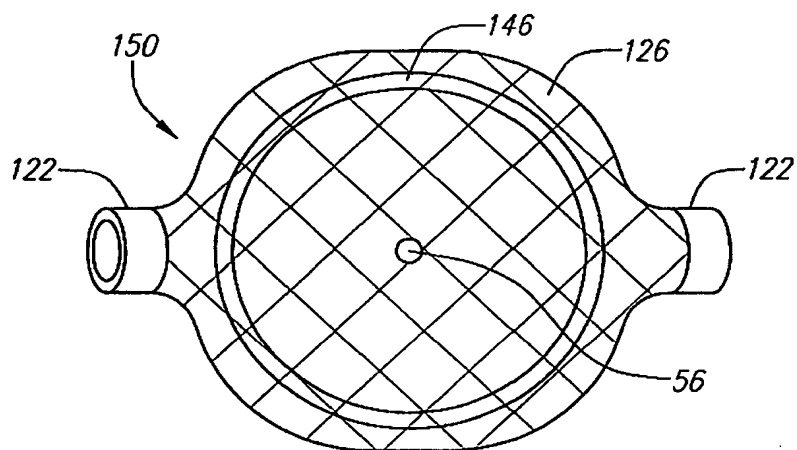
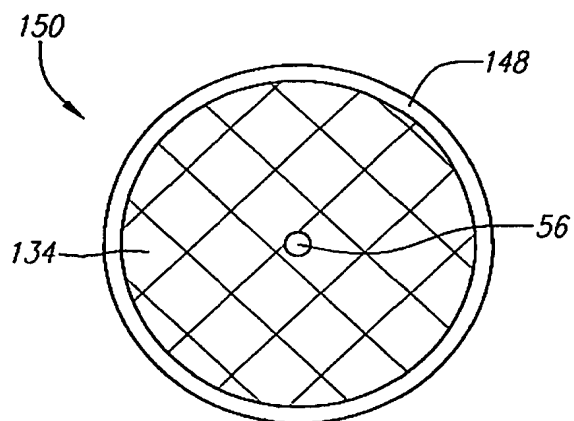


FIG. 15B

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*FIG. 16**FIG. 17*

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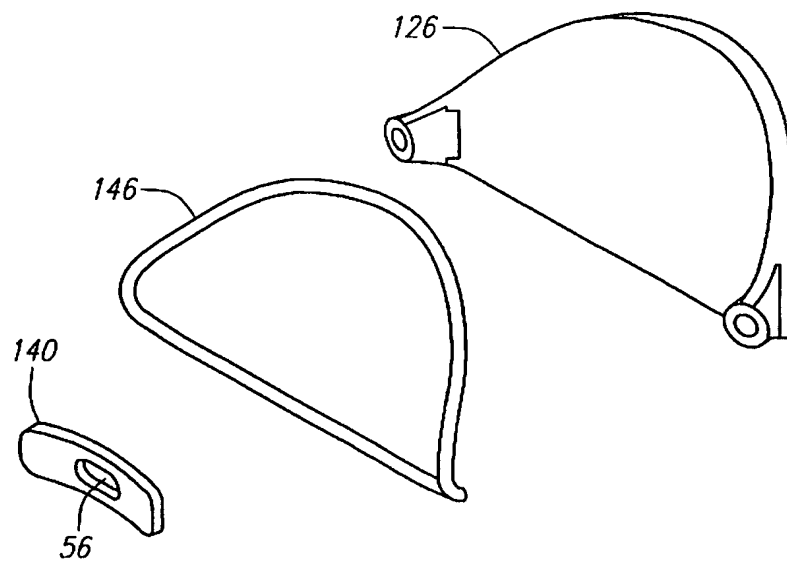


FIG. 18A

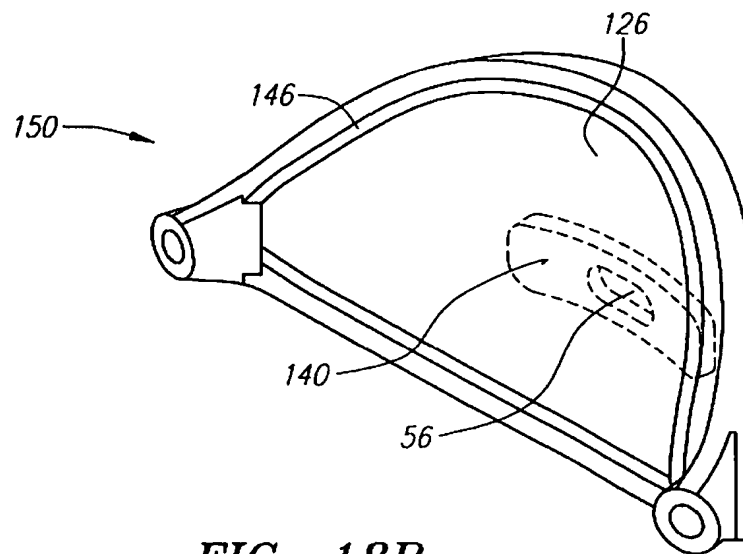


FIG. 18B

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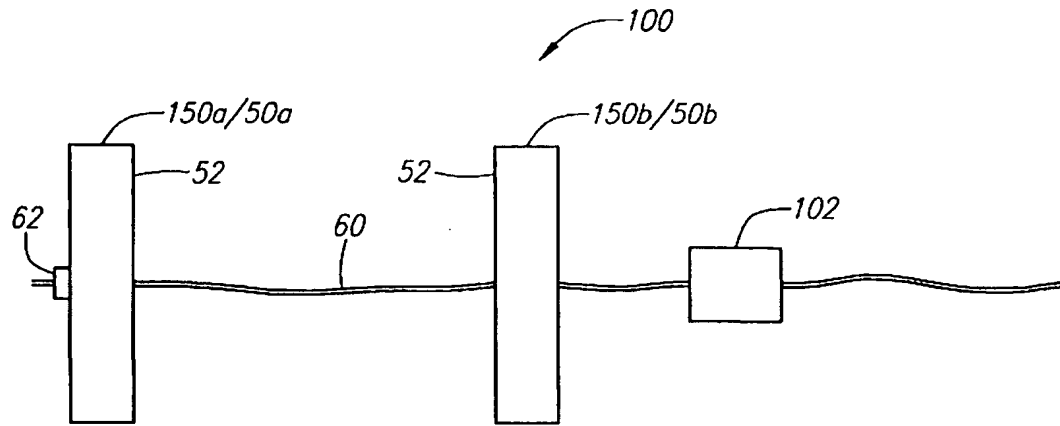


FIG. 19A

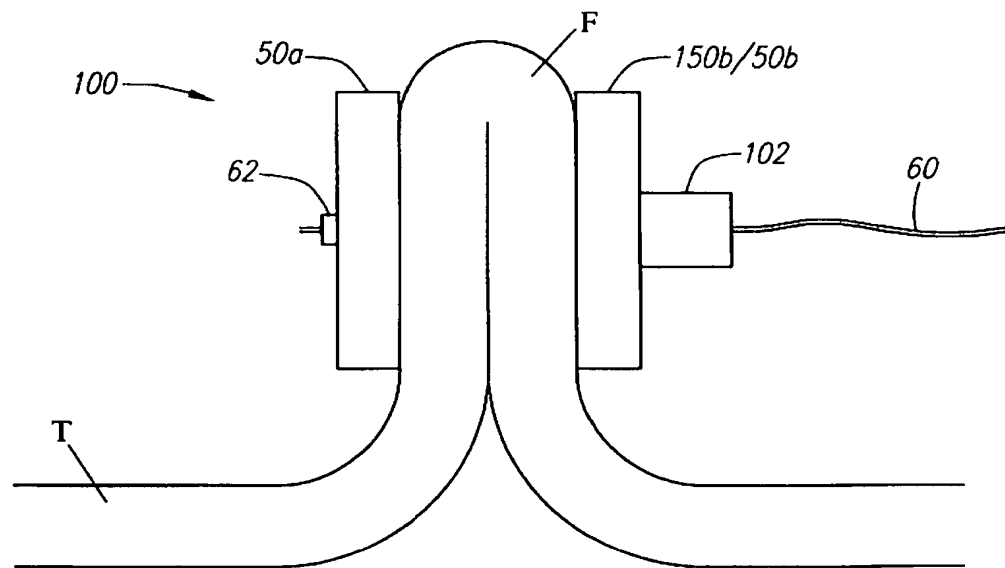


FIG. 19B

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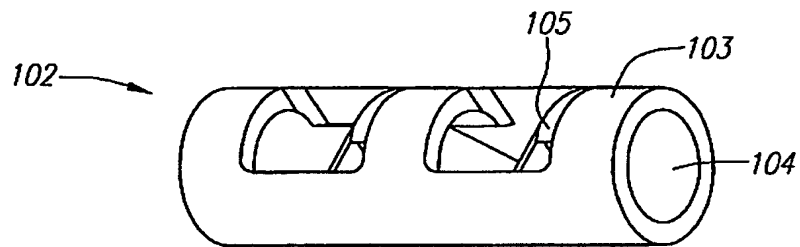


FIG. 20A

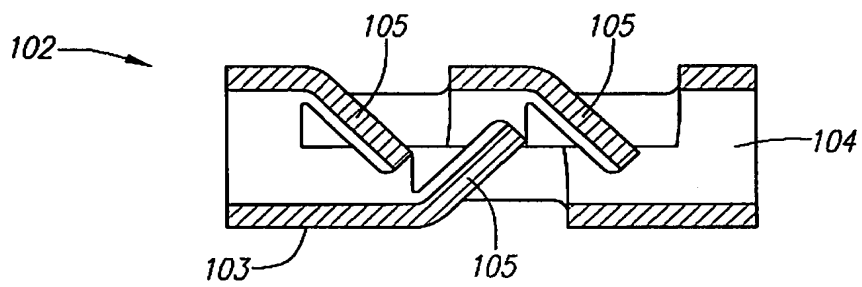


FIG. 20B

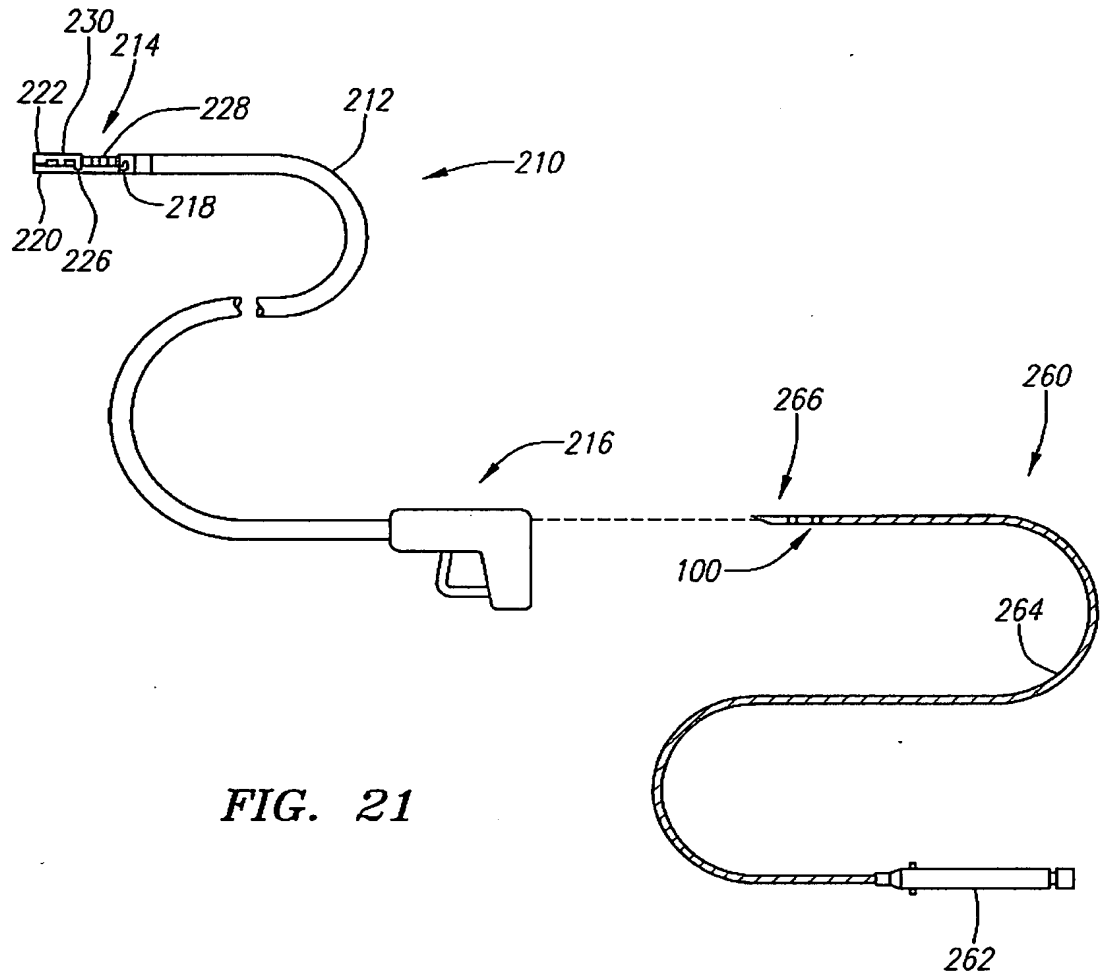


FIG. 21

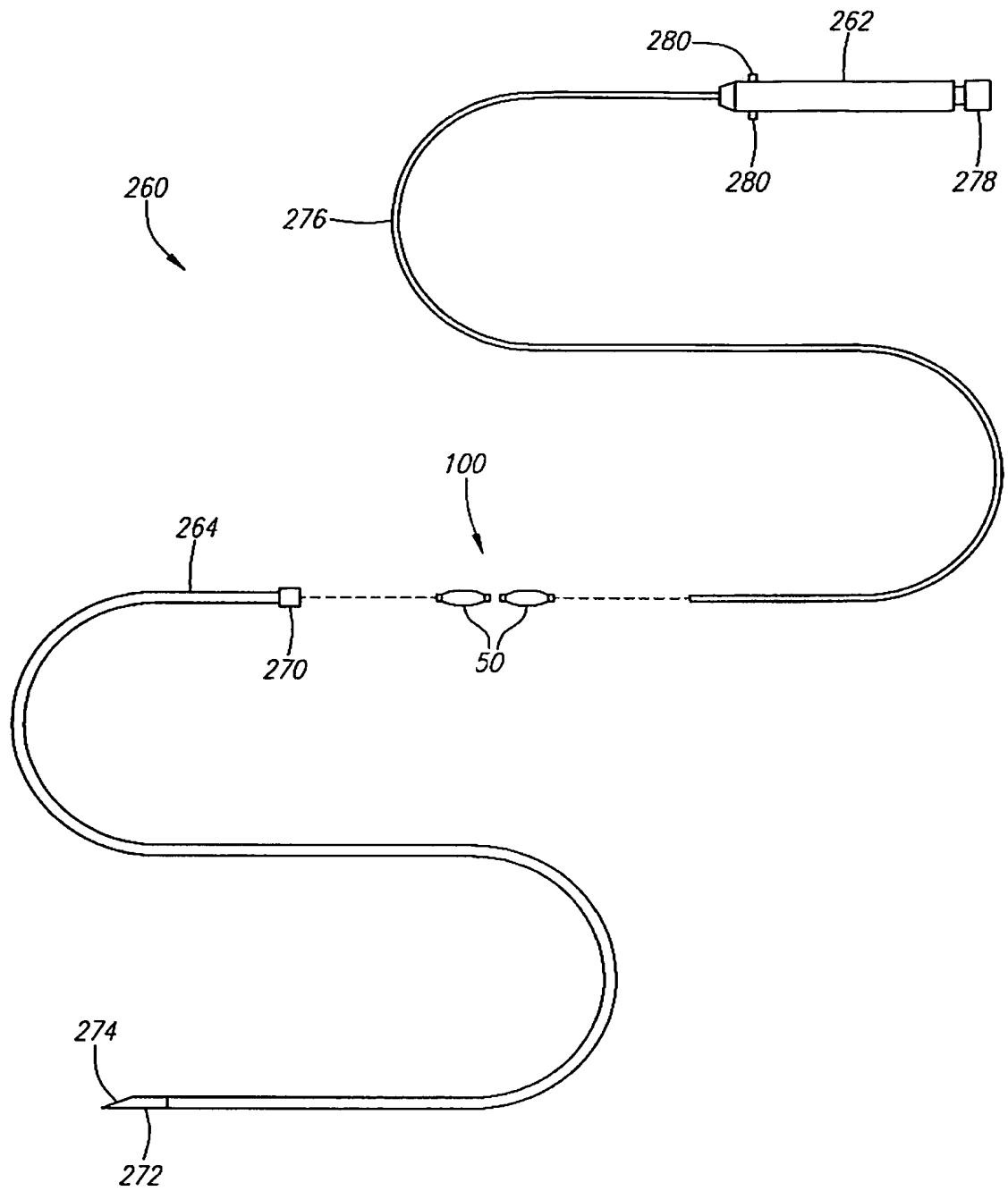


FIG. 22

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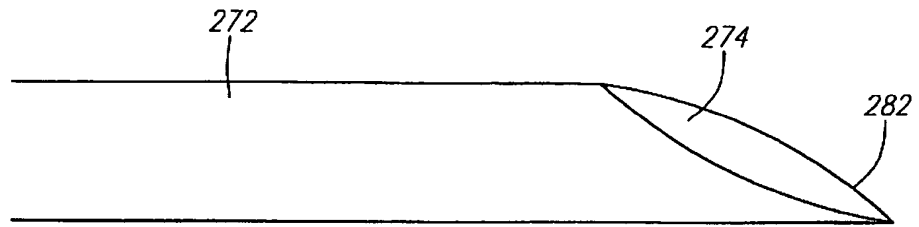


FIG. 23A

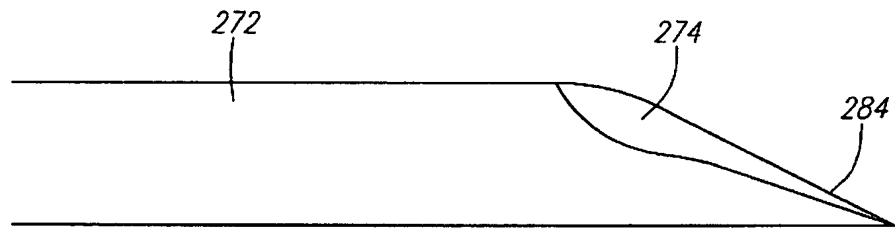


FIG. 23B

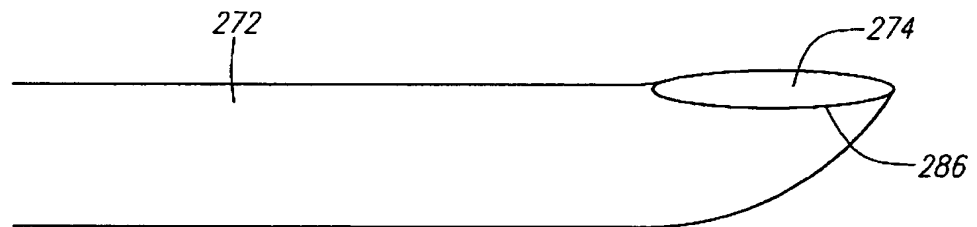


FIG. 23C

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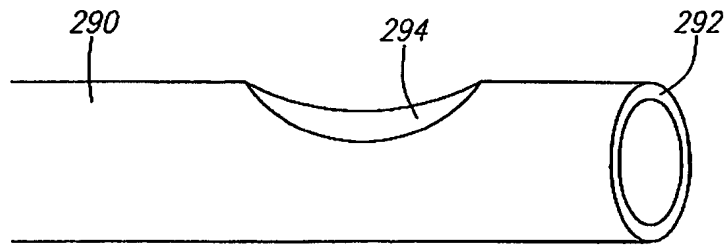


FIG. 24A

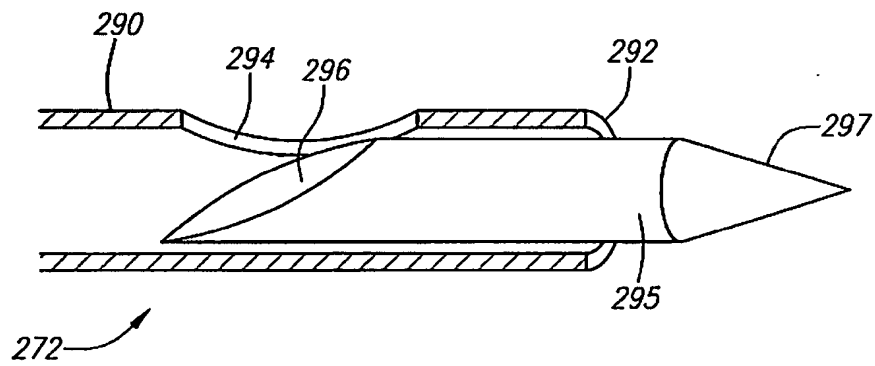


FIG. 24B

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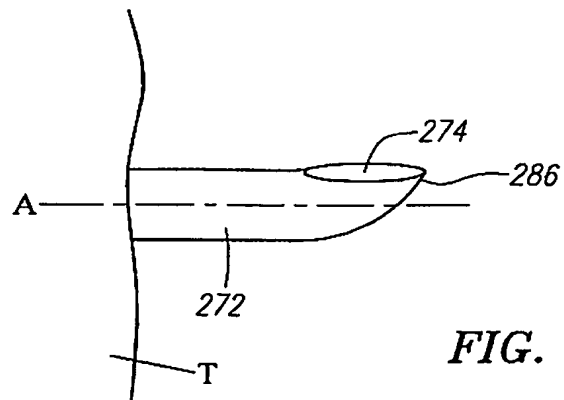


FIG. 25A

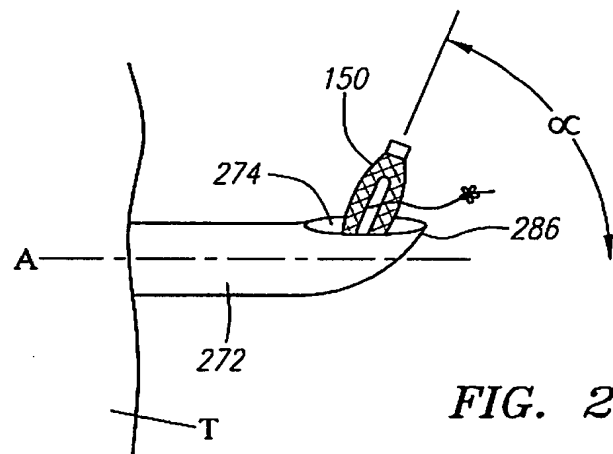


FIG. 25B

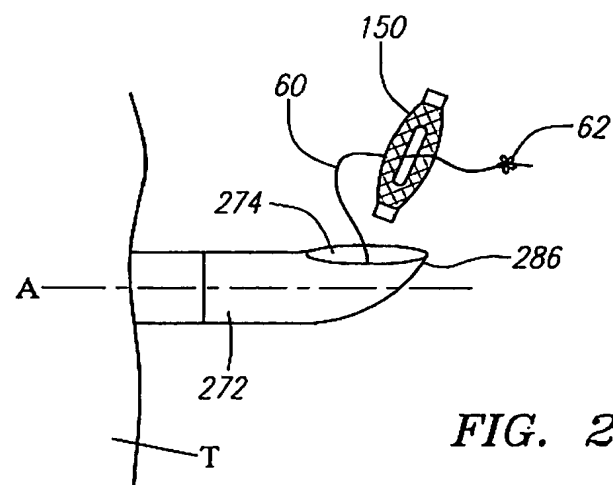


FIG. 25C